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## Kabul Times (May 26, 1965, vol. 4, no. 52)

Bakhtar News Agency

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## THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature  
Max. +26°C. Minimum 9°C.  
Sun sets today at 7:04 a.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 4:46 a.m.  
Tomorrows Outlook: Clear

# KABUL TIMES

## NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:  
Khyber Restaurant; Kabul  
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Park Cinema; Kabul Inter-  
national Airport.

VOL. IV, NO. 52

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1965, (JAWZA 5, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2



His Majesty the King accepting the salute of the Royal Army during the Jeshan celebration in August 1963.

## Dominican Junta Says Order Restored Throughout Country

SANTO DOMINGO, May 26, (AP).—

**THE** civilian-military junta asserted Tuesday that "absolute normality" had been restored to the Dominican Republic. It lifted martial law and a dusk-to-dawn curfew throughout the country, except in capital city.

At the same time, rebel constitutionalist sources reported their forces had attacked junta troops in the central part of the country. This report could not be verified.

With the fighting war all but halted for the moment, the contending factions in the Dominican conflict each intensified efforts to secure U.S. recognition for itself. The stated U.S. policy is to withhold formal recognition of either side.

It was learned that the junta is seeking \$3.5 million from the United States to meet government payrolls coming due in the next two weeks. The request may give the United States additional leverage in the political negotiations. U.S. officials said the request is being studied in Washington.

Meantime, General Jacinto Martinez Arana, army chief of staff, reported large caches of arms had been recovered in a house-by-house search in the northern suburbs where a bloody battle last week cleaned out rebel resistance.

There also were numerous steel and plastic helmets which he said the rebels had taken from police officers they captured and later killed.

On the political front, high rebel sources reported negotiations still were continuing for approval of a list of cabinet officers probably to be headed by Antonim Guzman, former minister in the overthrown Juan Bosch government. Reports said advisors to President Johnson were discussing the cabinet list with rebel representatives and were "very close" to agreement. U.S. sources have stressed, however, that little headway has been made toward a political solution.

The junta headed by General Antonio Imbert held demonstrations of public support to impress the negotiators with the junta's strength.

The decree lifting martial law was regarded as a move to underline the junta's claims that it controls all of the country, except a small portion of Santo Domingo's downtown area. Martial law, which suspends most civil rights, and a loosely applied 6 p.m. to 5 a.m. curfew remained in effect in the city.

There were strong signs too that all the political parties opposing Bosch in the 1962 election were being forged into one solid group supporting the junta, at least for the immediate purposes of securing recognition of it by the United States and Latin American countries.

\* The leaders of most of these parties met last night at the National Congress Palace to hear Imbert speak. Also present were representatives of the Organisation of American States.

KABUL, May 26.—Ghulam Mohammad Sikander, Vice President of Postal Department in the Ministry of Communications, left Kabul for Beirut yesterday to hold talks with the Lebanese postal authorities on the possibility of setting up the dispatch of Afghan mail to Europe and the U.S. via Beirut.

## UN Committee Requests Sithole, Nkomo To Testify

LUSAKA, Zambia, May 26, (Reuter).—The United Nations committee on colonialism, meeting here, yesterday asked Britain to have Rhodesian nationalist leaders, Joshua Nkomo and the Reverend W. Sithole, released so that they could give evidence to the committee.

The British delegate, F. D. R. Brown, told the committee he had taken note of the request and would convey it to his government.

"But I must also ask the committee to remember that the United Kingdom's responsibilities in Southern Rhodesia do not extend to cover the internal affairs of that territory," he added.

Sori Coulibaly of Mali, the committee's chairman said the appeal was in order as the United Nations had said through its resolutions that Britain was responsible "for Southern Rhodesia".

Last November Nkomo was freed from jail by a court order but shortly after was served with an order restricting him for four years to the Gonakudzing area of second U.S. pilot to fall into communist hands in Laos.

## USSR Warns United States Not To Make "Political Game" Out Of UN Financial Dispute

NEW YORK, May 26, (AP).—

**THE** Soviet Union warned Tuesday it would refuse to make any voluntary financial contribution to the United Nations if the United States tries to make a "political game" out of the dispute over peacekeeping debts.

Nikolai Fedorenko, the chief Soviet delegate, made the statement in a speech to the 33-nation Special Committee on peacekeeping operation that bristled with denunciations of U.S. policy in Vietnam and the Dominican Republic.

He said the Soviet Union had not changed its mind about making a voluntary contribution to ease the financial plight of the United Nations. But he added that if the United States and other Western powers sought to make a political game out of the size and purpose of the contribution "we will revert to our original position and withhold any payments for this purpose."

U.S. Ambassador Francis T.P. Plimpton made no direct reference to Fedorenko's warning. But speaking in right of reply he said the Soviet Union had rejected various proposals for resolving the financial problem through

voluntary contributions, and had even refused to tell Secretary-General U Thant on a confidential basis how much Moscow would be willing to contribute.

The Soviet Union has declared it will make a substantial voluntary financial contribution with the understanding that it will eliminate any question of applicability of Article 19 of the U.N. Charter.

Under the article member countries two years or more in arrears on U.N. assessments face loss of their vote in the General Assembly. The Soviet Union, France and 11 other countries are in that position because of refusal to pay peacekeeping dues either for the Congo, the Middle East, or both. Failure to resolve the issue virtually paralyzed the last session of the Assembly.

Fedorenko said the Soviet Union would alone determine the amount of its voluntary contribution, and that the payment must eliminate totally the question of his country's "artificial debt" and application of Article 19.

He declared the Soviet Union was willing to do this under an Asian-African plan advanced at the last assembly which called for voluntary contributions and agreement not to raise the issue of applying the controversial charter article.

Ethiopia has introduced a resolution in the 33-nation Committee that would have its members take note that in the best interests of the organization, a confrontation should be avoided over Article 19.

Fedorenko declared anew his opposition to the Ethiopian resolution, asserting it was a change in formula from the original Asian-African proposal.

## Vaccination Team Moves To Wardak

KABUL, May 26.—A 62-member team of smallpox vaccinators recently returned to Kabul after three months of operations in Kandahar where they vaccinated 160,818 men, women and children.

The team has now left for vaccination work in the province of Wardak.

The Ministry of Health plans to vaccinate the entire population of Wardak province. A number of doctors and assistant doctors are accompanying the team.

## Second American Pilot Captured By Pathet Lao

VIENTIANE, Laos, May 26, (Reuter).—Pathet Lao troops have taken prisoner an American pilot who landed his plane on a Pathet Lao held airstrip, the U.S. Embassy announced yesterday.

The pilot, was carrying medicine and refugees.

He was unaware when he landed last Friday on an airstrip 50 miles from Luang Prabang that it shortly after was served with an order restricting him for four years to the Gonakudzing area of second U.S. pilot to fall into communist hands in Laos.

## City Announces Plans To Repair, Asphalt Roads

KABUL, May 26.—Repair of all asphalted roads in the city and the asphalted of the Zarnagar Park roads, roads going to Wazir Akbar Khan Hospital and to the Justice Ministry via Share-Nau and some other roads started yesterday.

The Municipal Corporation also plans to asphalt sidewalks in Jade Maiwand, Jade Nadir Pakhtun and Jade Sanayi. Seven roads have already been macadamised by the city construction unit in Deh Bury and Mirwais Maidan, two roads in Taimani Wat in Share-Nau, three roads in Karte Seh, two roads in Wali Maina, one road in Sha Shanid will also be asphalted.

The Mayor of Kabul, Mohammad Asghar, yesterday inaugurated the 11th year of the Municipal Corporation's asphalt preparation plant.

The plant was set up 11 years ago and it produces 17.5 tons of asphalt per hour. The plant is equipped with a workshop which handles every kind of repair work for the plant and a transportation unit which consists of 30 trucks.

A Municipal Corporation official said to begin with all roads downtown, road in Share-Nau Shershah Maina and Zarnagar Park will be repaired and Wazir Akbar Khan roads and the road going from Share-Nau to the Ministry of Justice will be paved.

## Soviet Artists In Kabul



A group of 31 Soviet artists arrived in Kabul today to give a series of performances during their two week stay in this country. The visit has been arranged under the Afghan-Soviet cultural exchange agreement.



## KABUL TIMES

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Editor-in-Chief  
Sabahuddin Kuskhaki  
Editor  
S. Khalil  
Address:—  
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"Times, Kabul".  
Telephones:—  
21494 (Ext. 03)  
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## KABUL TIMES

MAY 26, 1965

## Independence Day

Afghanistan celebrates the 47th anniversary of its independence tomorrow. To every son of this land it should be a matter of deep joy and pride to see that since achieving independence in 1919 we have moved a long way towards its consolidation. In 1928 civil war brought the country's progress to a standstill. What had been achieved during the first ten years of independence was destroyed and a chaotic situation prevailed throughout the country. His Majesty the late King Mohammad Nadir Shah's services in saving the country from the grave danger that threatened our newly-won freedom have gone down in history. During four years of his reign after the revolution that patriotic and enlightened King of Afghanistan laid the foundations of many social and political institutions which during the reign of His Majesty King Zahir Shah, his son, have been happily flourishing.

Since last year the nation has witnessed a great event in its life. Under the wise leadership and benevolent patronage of His Majesty, the chief founder of the new order in the country, we have adopted a new Constitution guaranteeing to every Afghan greater rights and extended individual liberties. On the basis of this Constitution we are now preparing to elect a new Parliament. These developments are the blessings of political independence won by our patriotic forefathers at a time when colonialism was still on the ascendant and they were among the first to fight against it.

Political independence cannot and should not be an end in itself. It has full significance only when coupled with economic independence. Economic independence is a vital necessity for the survival of a nation. Without it a nation may have geographical boundaries but no existence in reality.

On this most auspicious occasion of the anniversary of our independence we should as an underdeveloped nation resolutely seek further to consolidate freedom regained by our forefathers with their blood. We can achieve this goal if we work with the same zeal and sense of sacrifice as our fore-

## British View

## UK Leaders Want Independent Rhodesia On Basis Acceptable To People As Whole

The present and former British administrations have maintained a general continuity of policy with regard to Rhodesia. British Prime Minister Harold Wilson said in Parliament on November 3, 1964: "The first thing that needs to be said, and can be said, is that through the last months of the late administration and the period since October 16, there has been a national policy on this issue which did not, even in the election, become a matter for party controversy."

Since the Victoria Falls Conference of June 1963, the Rhodesian government have been pressing hard for immediate independence on the basis of the existing (1961) constitution. In April 1964 Southern Rhodesia's Prime Minister Field was replaced by Smith.

The problem of Southern Rhodesia was discussed at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in July 1964, at the end of which the communiqué "welcomed the decision already announced by the British government that, as in the case of other territories, the existence of sufficient representative institutions would be a condition of the grant of independence to Southern Rhodesia."

In the same communiqué the British Prime Minister "emphasized that the government of Southern Rhodesia was constitutionally responsible for the internal affairs of that territory," but that the question of the granting of independence was a matter for decision by the British Parliament.

Support among the European population of Southern Rhodesia for Smith has steadily increased in recent months and, in the general election held on May 6, he won a sweeping victory over the opposition Rhodesia party winning all 50 of the seats restricted to Europeans. This gives him a two-thirds majority in Parliament and enables him, if he chooses, to amend many sections of the constitution dealing with aspects of the franchise and the number of 'B' roll seats in Parliament (which are those which in practice are mainly held by Africans).

Since October the British government has tried in confidential correspondence between the Wilson and Smith to find a way

forward by discussions. In February the Secretary of States for Commonwealth Relations and the Lord Chancellor visited Rhodesia. The communiqué issued at the end of their visit stressed that the British government did not wish unilaterally to impose any solution on Rhodesia and stated categorically that it remains completely opposed to unlawful and unconstitutional acts of all kinds. The Ministers also explained that Britain cannot herself act unconstitutionally, whether by armed force or otherwise, to change the constitution, and restated Britain's objections to a unilateral declaration of independence.

**Constitutional Position**  
Rhodesia has been self-governing since 1923, and the convention has arisen that Britain does not legislate on matters within the competence of the Rhodesian legislature except at the request of the Rhodesian government. Thus, although the British Parliament retains supreme legislative authority over Rhodesia, its reserved powers are in practice limited to a power of disallowance in respect of legislation affecting Britain's general responsibility for Rhodesia's external affairs and the Colonial Stock Act.

In addition, section listed in Section III of the constitution concerning the Crown, the Governor, assent to bills, and the prerogative of mercy, can be amended only by Order in Council. Specially entrenched sections covering, inter alia, certain elements of the franchise, the Declaration of Rights, and the Constitution Council may be amended by a two-thirds majority vote of the legislature and a separate referendum of all four ethnic groups; other sections by a two-thirds majority vote alone.

The 1961 constitution came into force in November 1962 following a referendum of the predominant European electorate shortly before the elections in which the Rhodesia Front took power. The African Nationalists attended the conference at which this constitution was agreed and at the time accepted it. Subsequently they rejected it and have since boycotted its operation.

**The African Nationalist Movement**  
The movement is split between

Joshua Nkomo of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) and the Reverend Ndabananga Sithole of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) and no reconciliation is yet in sight. The former is restricted for four years at Gonakudzingwa; the latter is serving a prison sentence until May 1966. Owing to the internal dissensions and to the security measures imposed by the Rhodesian government, the movement has lost much of its impetus and is at present in disarray.

**Unilateral Declaration of Independence**  
Right-wing elements in Rhodesia have been advocating a unilateral declaration of independence for some time and have gained considerable strength since Smith took power. On October 27, 1964, the British government published a statement on the consequences of illegal action of this kind, describing it as "treasonable." Among the consequences mentioned were the complete severance of all diplomatic, commercial and financial relations between Rhodesia on the one hand and Britain, the Commonwealth, international organizations, and most foreign countries on the other.

This warning checked the danger of precipitate action, and has had the effect of producing some second thoughts, particularly as regards the disastrous economic effects which would ensue for Rhodesia. For example, the Rhodesian Tobacco Farmers' Association published a memorandum of their views, estimating that half the value of the tobacco crop would be unsaleable and the industry would collapse. Nevertheless, the possibility of a unilateral declaration of independence still cannot be ruled out.

**Legal means of obtaining independence**  
In the autumn of 1964, the views of certain South African constitutional lawyers received some publicity. They were reported to have devised for the Rhodesian government a series of legislative acts whereby it was claimed, independence could be secured within the present constitutional framework. British legal opinion holds that such action would have no validity and could not affect

(Contd on page 3)

## PRESS At a Glance

All the premier dailies of the capital carried editorials yesterday on the coming elections. Islam emphasised the fact that the elections will be free and by secret ballot. This means that the views and wishes of the electorate will be respected and the elections will be conducted without the use of any threats. All provisions have been made in the Electoral Law to safeguard against rigged elections. It is up to the people now to make use of the legal facilities and elect the right type of representatives to the nation's Parliament.

Anis said editorially that the first step towards deviation from democracy would be to return to Parliament those who do not truly represent the interests of the electorate since every definition of democracy includes the idea of a government for the people and by the people. If men who have ulterior motives and selfish interests are returned to Parliament, they will concentrate on working for their own interests and forget the wishes and needs of those who have voted for them. Such a Parliament, instead of advising the government and keeping a check on its activities, will become a tool in the hands of the executive. It is therefore of the utmost importance for the people to vote for candidates whose true character and capabilities have been proved and who are known to be trustworthy.

The editorial advised those seeking election to Parliament for selfish reasons to think twice before standing as candidates. Their underlying motives, it warned, cannot remain hidden for long and they will soon be exposed. However it is not too late for such people to reform themselves. The paper front-paged a photograph of the Public Works Minister, Gen. Mohammad Azim, in connection with the news of start of work on the Puli-Khumri-Mazar-Shiberghan highway which it carried with banner headlines. A photograph of the Iraqi President, Field Marshal Abdul Salam Aref, in connection with the news of Iraq breaking its contact with the Federal Republic of Germany for the construction of a dam on the Euphrates River also appeared on the paper's front page.

Today's Islam carries an article by Mir Inayatullah Hubab on the responsibilities of the government and the people in the light of our present social status and outlook for the future. "We as a nation, it said, are confronted with a long struggle for the betterment of our lives. We have made noticeable progress in various fields. Education has been promoted to a certain extent. The infrastructure such as roads and highways, dams and canals has been built and literacy has been increased in the country. But we have much more to do in these fields. In addition, we have to pay back the money that we have borrowed from friendly countries.

This challenge poses a certain amount of joint responsibility for the government and the people. It is for the people to make sacrifices, the article went on. But sacrifices do not necessarily mean self-denial and hard labour. On the contrary, we have to use the resources at our disposal in an intelligent manner. All the capital that is in private hands and in most cases remains idle for a good part of the year has to be invested in productive enterprises. We can sacrifice by refraining from indulging in the use of imported luxury items. This is sacrifice. We can also sacrifice by showing greater interest in our work and the bringing up of our children.

The government is expected to help and guide the people in the attainment of these aims and to see that the country gets the trained technical personnel needed for our economic development. The government should set up an economic committee composed of experts to co-ordinate various activities and guide the national policy, said the article.

## Radio Afghanistan Programme

WEDNESDAY

## Foreign Services, Western Music

**Urdu Programme:**  
6:00-6:30 p.m. AST 4 775 Kcs on 62 m band.

**English Programme:**  
6:30-7:00 p.m. AST 4 775 Kcs on 62 m band.

**Russian Programme:**  
9:00-9:30 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs on 62 m band.

**Arabic Programme:**  
9:30-10:00 p.m. AST 11945 Kcs on 25 m band.

**German Programme:**  
10:00-10:30 p.m. AST 9635 Kcs on 31 m band.

The above foreign language programmes all include local and international news, commentary, articles on Afghanistan, and Afghan and western music.

**WESTERN MUSIC**  
Daily except Friday 1:05 p.m.—1:30 p.m.  
Friday 12:30 p.m.—1:00 p.m.  
On short wave 41 m band.

## Air Services

THURSDAY

**ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES**  
Herat, Kandahar, Kabul  
Arrival-1545

**INDIAN AIRLINES**  
New Delhi-Kabul  
Arrival-1615

**Kabul-New Delhi**  
Departure-0800

**Kabul-Kandahar-Herat**  
Departure-0815

**IRANIAN AIRLINES**  
Tehran-Kabul  
Arrival-1000

**Kabul-Tehran**  
Departure-1100

**Peshawar-Kabul**  
Arrival-1105

**Kabul-Peshawar**  
Departure-1145

**AEROFLOT**  
Kabul-Tashkent-Moscow.  
Departure-1030

**T M A**  
Beirut-Kabul  
Arrival-1100

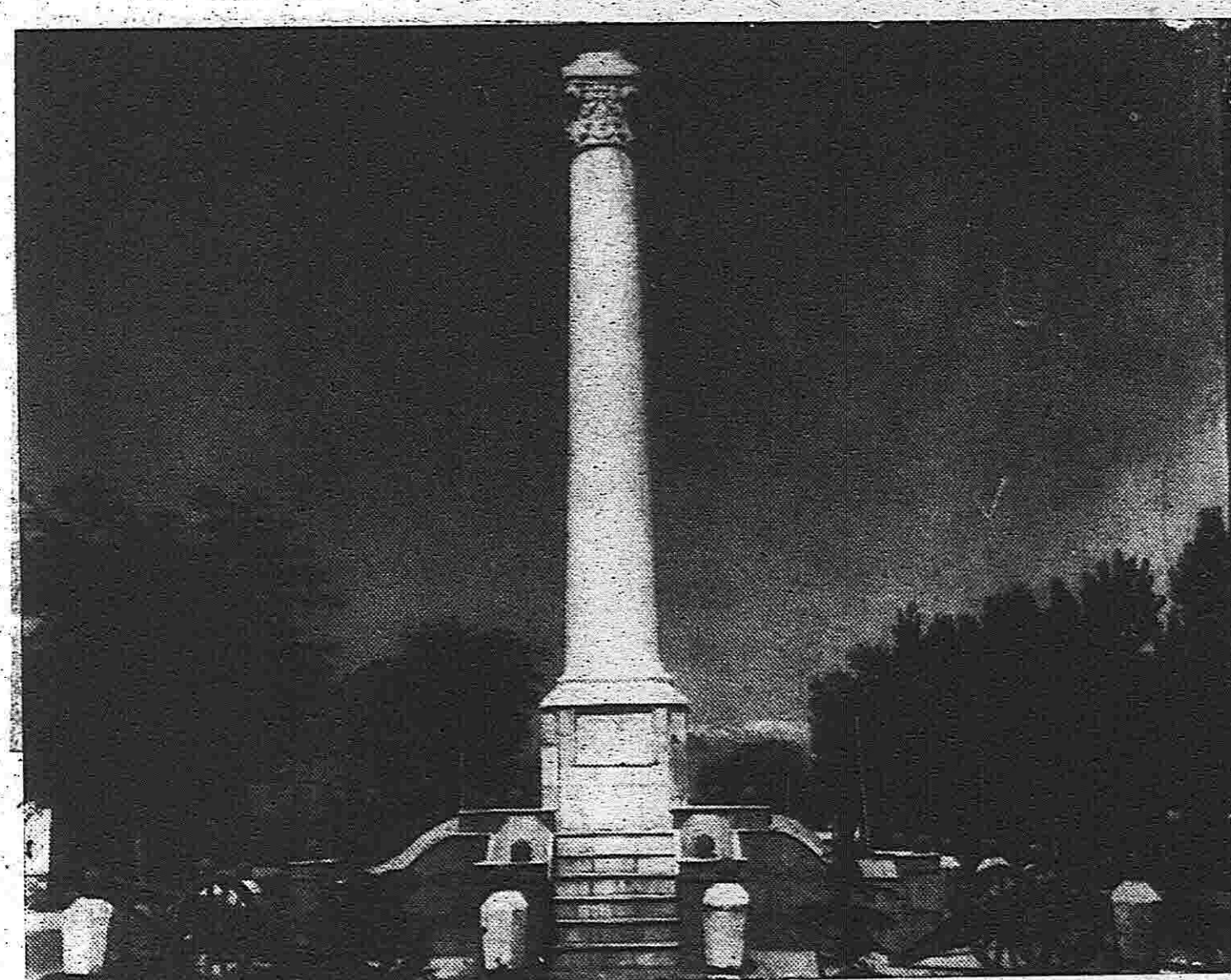
## Important Telephones

Fire Brigade	20121-20122
Police	20507-211 22
Traffic	20159-24041
Radio Afghanistan	24583
New Clinic	24272
D'Afghanistan Bank	20045
Pashany Tejaraty Bank	22092
	20703
	20502
Bakhtar News Agency	20413
Afghan National Bank	21771
Airport	22318
Ariana Booking Office	24731-24732

Aeroflot	22300
ASTCO	20550-21504
TMA	22255
Lufthansa	22501
PIA	22155-22855-22866
CSA	21022
KLM	20897
Iranian Airways	24714-21405
Indian Airlines	22527
BOAC	20220

## Pharmacies

Aziz	Phone No. 24131
Aari	Phone No. 24231
Watan	Phone No. 21026
Ferhad	Phone No. 24906
Bu-Ali	Phone No. 23976
Nawi Hashimi	Phone No. 24137
Shari-Now	Phone No. 20079



Tomorrow is the 47th anniversary of the Afghan Day of Independence. The picture shows the monument erected in the memory of this happy occasion when in 1919 this country was proclaimed independent.

## Afghan-Bulgarian Cultural Agreement

**Editor's Note:** Following is a translation of the Cultural Cooperation Agreement between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Afghanistan. It appeared in the Official Gazette in February 1965.

The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Afghanistan, desiring to increase their mutual co-operation in the fields of culture, science, and arts—in order to extend and further the relations between the peoples of the two countries—have decided to conclude this agreement. Therefore, their authorized representatives have been assigned as follows:

On behalf of Afghanistan, Mr. Mohammad Anas, Minister of Education.

On behalf of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Mr. Lazarovskov, Ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria at the Court of Kabul.

The authorized representatives, having exchanged their credentials and finding them in proper order, agreed on the following articles:

**ARTICLE ONE:**

Both of the agreeing parties should encourage and further their cultural relations on the basis of mutual respect in accordance with the provisions of the laws in force within their respective territories.

**ARTICLE TWO:**

Both agreeing parties will exchange with each other the results of their experience in the fields of science, education, art, literature, press, and will provide ways for exchange visits of their respective scholars, students, artists and sportsmen.

**ARTICLE THREE:**

Both of the agreeing parties shall exchange scholarships for studying in various fields of culture and science as well as for scientific research, in the institutions of higher education and universities.

**ARTICLE FOUR:**

Both the agreeing parties shall encourage the teaching of history and geography as well as the diffusion of adequate information relating to the other country in its schools and educational institutions.

**ARTICLE FIVE:**

Both committed parties shall facilitate the exchange of books, brochures, movie-pictures (films), musical records scientific and artistic products.

**ARTICLE SIX:**

Both parties will consider the possibility of recognising diplomas and scientific degrees of each other reciprocally. And if concurrence is obtained, a special agreement shall be signed by them.

**ARTICLE SEVEN:**

This agreement shall be approved in accordance with the

respective party's operative laws. And, from the date the approved documents are exchanged, this agreement becomes obligatory and operative.

**ARTICLE EIGHT:**

To fulfill the provisions made by this agreement, cultural co-operation will be devised (or drafted) in the end of each year for the ensuing twelve months on the basis of mutual agreement.

**ARTICLE NINE:**

Either of the agreeing parties can nullify this agreement, provided that the involved party is informed one year in advance.

This agreement is signed in the City of Kabul on June 29, 1963 (A.D.) corresponding to Saratan 7, 1342 (A.H.), in six copies in the Persian, the Bulgarian and the English languages. In case of conflicting interpretations, the English text is the conclusive one.

**More Teachers Needed For Middle Schools, Says UNESCO**

**Expert At Training Centre**

**KABUL, May 26.**

The chief of the UNESCO team at the Teachers' Training School believes that the Higher Teachers' Training Institute has an important role to play in improving the system of education in Afghanistan.

One school is not sufficient to train middle school though, he says, and thus other such teachers' training centres should be established in Jalalabad, Kandahar and other provinces.

E. Hill UNESCO's Principle Project Manager of the Higher Teachers' Training College in Afghanistan, who has been working together with five other UNESCO experts at the Teachers' Training Institute for over a year, said in an interview yesterday that a basic and comprehensive education is necessary for all middle grade students. This will give them a good background before they enter vocational schools in engineering, agriculture and nursing.

Middle schools, he said, will prepare the students to receive specialised training. This has led the Ministry of Education to pay greater attention to middle schools. In Afghanistan middle schools are faced with shortage of teachers.

When the Higher Teachers' Training Institute established last year its main aim was to train middle school teachers, a task which UNESCO was not able to perform due to increasing pre-occupation with providing higher education to graduates of various high schools. It is thus very important to have a close relationship between the Institute and Kabul University.

Junna Gul Banda Wal, the head of the Institute said one group of graduates will enter the third class of the Institute of Education and the rest will serve as teachers in middle schools.

Last year, he added, 30 students were studying at the Training Institute but this year 84 freshmen have been enrolled. It is expected,

he said, that the Institute will turn out 400 teachers for middle schools during the next six years.

UNESCO helps the Institute by providing experts, laboratory equipment, books and fellowships. The chief of the UNESCO team said UNESCO will provide \$20,000 for the expansion and development of the Institute's library, \$35,000 for equipping the laboratory and \$10,000 for the audiovisual department during the next six years.

At present 13 Afghan teachers and counter-parts and six UNESCO experts teach at the Institute.

**37 Nominated As Members Of Jalalabad Council**

**KABUL, May 26.**—Thirty-seven candidates have been nominated as members of the Jalalabad Municipality for its twelfth term.

The term of office of the Mayor of Jalalabad has been terminated and the election of new deputies will begin on May 31.

Moulana Abdul Kadir Shahab, Chief of the Justice Courts in Nangarhar province, who is also head of the municipal Electoral Supervisory Committee, said from among the elected deputies six will serve as Mayor, Deputy-Mayor, Secretary and members of the Municipal Council and the rest will be consulted whenever necessary.

Since the 12th term of municipality will be regulated under the New Electoral Law the Municipal Electoral Supervisory Committee is making the preliminary arrangement for the next elections.

The new election procedure is intended to be democratic and

## Seminar Considers Safety Of Public From Radiation

**VIENNA, May 25.**—The safety evaluation of nuclear installations, emergency measures to be taken in case of accidents at such installations, and risk estimates associated with different types of exposure to radiation, were among the matters dealt with by International Atomic Energy (IAEA) experts recently in Vienna.

Protection of the public against radiation was the purpose of their discussions in a panel convened by the Agency in co-operation with the World Health Organisation.

The panel experts emphasised the necessity of advance preparations for potential accidents by establishing systems of communication and procedures for assembling the radiological and other data of vital importance for an evaluation of the situation.

The final report, which provides practical guide lines and data for helping authorities to decide health hazard evaluation of planned nuclear installations and emergency action, will be published later this year.

Experts from 13 countries and representatives from four international organisations took part in the panel deliberations.

## U.S. House Passes Aid Bill For \$3 Billion

**WASHINGTON, May 26.** (Reuters)—The U.S. House of Representatives yesterday approved President Johnson's \$3,370 million foreign aid bill and sent it to the Senate.

The Final House vote came after it had rejected a Republican attempt to cut the bill by 131 million dollars.

The move was sponsored by Ross Adair, a leader of the Anti-Foreign Aid Forces in the House, who said the amount of the cuts he proposed was equivalent to the total of loans intended for such countries as the United Arab Republic, Haiti, Cambodia, Indonesia, Algeria, Ghana, and the Congo (Brazzaville).

## British, Rhodesia

**Contd. from Page 2**

the position that the granting of independence rests with the British Parliament.

**Conclusions:**

The British government wishes to see Rhodesia take her place as an independent state within the Commonwealth but they require assurances that the basis on which independence is to be granted is acceptable to the people of the country as a whole. Britain hopes to see a peaceful transition to majority rule in Rhodesia but retains an open mind on the timing of independence and does not wish herself to stipulate ways and means by which it should be achieved. Unconstitutional action will not provide a solution, nor will violence from any quarter. The British government's determination to resist the unilateral declaration of independence by all constitutional means has been repeatedly reiterated.

**Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank**

**KABUL, May 26.**—The following are the exchange rates at the D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghanis per unit of foreign currency.

**Buying**  
Af. 72.00 (per U.S. dollar) 72.50  
Af. 201.60 (per one pound sterling) 203.00

**Selling**  
Af. 1800.00 (per hundred German mark) 1812.50  
Af. 1678.37 (per hundred Swiss Franc) 1688.01

**Buying**  
Af. 1457.49 (per hundred French Franc) 1467.62

people are showing interest in the election.

The population of Jalalabad city is estimated to be over 2,000. Elections will take place in 20 constituencies.



## Audience Enjoys Programme Of Early Music

KABUL, May 26.—It is not often that Kabul is able to hear madrigal singing, and this was reflected on Tuesday night when an appreciative audience of many nationalists spent an enjoyable evening as guests of the Goethe Institute.

A group of 25 singers, under the direction of T. Schlatterbeck rendered four groups of 16th century madrigals and part songs. The voices were well balanced, except in the five-part songs, when the strong alto section tended to overpower the second sopranos.

Schlatterbeck had his singers well under control, and only once or twice was the tempo not well established. If the English group of madrigals were better known, the audience reacted favourably to the French, which were sung with great charm and delicacy. The German songs were not of the madrigal type and provided an interesting change of style. The boisterous rhythms of the Italian group formed a fitting climax to the well-rounded programme.

The Austrian Team of Music School, Kabul under the leadership of G. Fleischmann, provided the balance of the programme. The interesting combination of violin, cello and trombone was rendered effectively by Zills, Miss Diem and Schleifer. Both Mr. and Mrs. Fleischmann played piano solos and accompaniments. Whereas this music was unfamiliar to the audience, it nevertheless conveyed the intimacy of chamber music as a cultural feature of that era. The writer will best remember Miss Diem's cello solo by Gabrielli.

Altogether it was an important musical event for Kabul, and it is earnestly hoped that the madrigal group will continue to grow in stature and achievement.



Six nationalists are represented in the Madrigal Choir which performed at Radio Afghanistan last night.

## Syria To Propose Arab Force As Deterrent Against Israel

DAMASCUS, May 26, (AP).—

THE Syrian delegation to the conference of Arab Prime Ministers in Cairo reportedly plans to propose the creation of a pan Arab "preventive force" to serve as a deterrent against Israel.

Reliable sources said the Syrian proposal for this force placed it under the direct authority of the unified Arab high command with complete freedom of movement and action along the frontier of Arab countries and Israel.

The Syrian delegation, headed by Vice-Premier Dr. Nurdin Atassi, flew to Cairo yesterday to attend the premiers' conference, which is scheduled to open Wednesday.

The Arab high command with headquarters in Cairo was set up last year to provide military protection for a pan Arab plan to divert the Jordan River headquarters.

Israeli tanks and artillery have reportedly twice shelled Syria's area of operations on the Arab diversion project within the last eight weeks. The last bombardment occurred May 13.

A government spokesman here said Syria had Tuesday dispatched a new note to the U.N. Security Council over the May 13 incident.

The note, the second to the Council within four days, states that the head of the Syrian Israeli mixed armistice commission has found Israel guilty of flagrant violation of the armistice agreement, the spokesman added.

The note has been communicated to Syria's U.N. delegation for distribution to the Council president and members.

The first note warned that "repeated Israeli acts of aggression on the Syrian border pose a threat to peace in the area."

Neither note, however asks for council action.

## Off-Course Planes Apparently Strafe S. Vietnam Post

SAIGON, May 26, (Reuters).—

A U.S. military spokesman said yesterday it was "ninety-nine per cent sure" that four unidentified jet aircraft, which strafed a South Vietnamese army outpost near the border of North Vietnam today were American planes.

He made the statement at a press briefing here after another U.S. military spokesman in Da-nang had issued a statement that four aircraft, "presumably Migs" had raided the outpost.

Colonel Benjamin Legare, Chief U.S. Military public information officer, told the briefing in Saigon: "We feel ninety-nine per cent sure they were four American planes off course."

"The best information we have so far is that they were American planes."

The four jet aircraft flew from the direction of North Vietnam, and strafed an outpost of the 101st south Vietnamese engineer battalion at Gia Linh, south of the demilitarised zone.

## Bolivian Conflict Ends With 40 Dead

LA PAZ, Bolivia, May 26 (Reuters).—Bloody eight-day conflict between Bolivian troops and workers ended yesterday with an estimated casualty toll of at least 40 dead and more than 100 injured.

A cease-fire pact was signed last night by the Bolivian armed forces and the central workers confederation. At the same time, an agreement to call off an eight-day-old general strike throughout the country was arranged. It was due to go into effect today.

Workers rose in arms against the government after miners' leader Lechin Oquendo was sent into exile for leftist activities ten days ago.

Agreement on ending the general strike as signed by general Alfredo Ovando Candia, Commander of the Armed forces, and representatives of the Bolivian university students confederation, acting as mediators.

The two agreements made no mention of the major issues in the conflict between government troops and workers—the return of Zouquendo or suspension of the government-imposed state of siege.

## Home News In Brief

KABUL, May 26.—A telegraph has been sent on behalf of His Majesty the King to His Excellency Franz Jonas congratulating him on his election as President of Austria.

KABUL, May 26.—The new Lebanese Ambassador in Kabul, Dr. Karim Azkoul, yesterday morning presented his credentials to His Majesty the King.

The Ambassador later laid a wreath at the mausoleum of the late King Mohammad Nadir Shah. He was accompanied by Nasir Zia, Chief of Protocol in the Foreign Ministry.

## AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA:

At 2:30, 5:30, 8, 10 p.m. Iranian film **BULBUL-I-MAZRAHA**.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 2, 4:30, 6:30 p.m. Russian film with Tajiki translation.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 2, 5, 7:30 p.m. Indian film.

## Clay Keeps Heavyweight Title With First Round Knockout

LEWISTON, Maine, May 26, (Reuters).—

CASSIUS Clay defended his world heavyweight championship with a first round knockout against Sonny Liston here last night.

Clay downed Liston with a short left. Liston went down heavily and Clay stood over him tauntingly. Referee Jersey Joe Walcott tried to move Clay to a corner but the timekeeper kept the count going and declared Liston out after he had risen to his feet and started fighting again.

It was Clay's first defence of the title which he took from Liston at Miami Beach 15 months ago. Liston was attempting to be the second man to regain the heavyweight crown. Patterson was the first.

In his dressing room after the fight Liston said: "I didn't hear the count." He said he could have continued the fight. Although he admitted the punch had surprised

him, he insisted he had been hit by a harder punch by Cleveland Williams.

Clay's mother and father and wife were all seated at ringside. The fight was the first his wife had seen.

In London Tommy Farr of Wales, the heavyweight who went 15 rounds with Joe Louis for the world title, said he thought the latest Liston-Clay scrap was a "real shocker."

KABUL, May 26.—Leonard Hall, a member of the Australian High Commissioner's office in Karachi, who is here to discuss, Australian technical assistance to Afghanistan under the Colombo Plan yesterday met M. I. Abasi, President of Radio Afghanistan.

They discussed possibilities of training radio personnel in Australia, contributions to the farmers' programme and provision of transistor radios for sale to farmers.

## American Astronaut To Walk Into Space In June 3 Flight

CAPE KENNEDY, May 26, (Reuters).—

THE National Aeronautics and Space Administration Tuesday confirmed that a U.S. astronaut will attempt to get out of his Gemini 4 spacecraft during a space flight planned for June 3.

If conditions are favourable, astronaut Edward H. White will open the hatch and coast some 25 feet into space on the end of an "umbilical line."

Officials said the coasting is tentatively scheduled for a total of two minutes beginning in the second orbit of the flight, over Hawaii, with nearly 10 minutes spent completely outside the spacecraft.

The astronaut will carry emergency oxygen during his space walk in case the "umbilical line" supply fails.

The Associated Administrator for Nasa, said it was only when Nasa was satisfied that equipment tests had been successful that it made the final decision to go ahead.

White is understood to have been practising space manoeuvre in a weightless environment in

Houston, Texas, for some time.

## Section 144 Of Pak Penal Code Promulgated

KABUL, May 26.—According to a report from Peshawar, Central Occupied Pakhtunistan, the Pakistan government has promulgated Section 144 of the Penal Code restricting gathering and assembling of people in and around Peshawar in order to stifle the voice of those fighting for Pakhtunistan's independence.

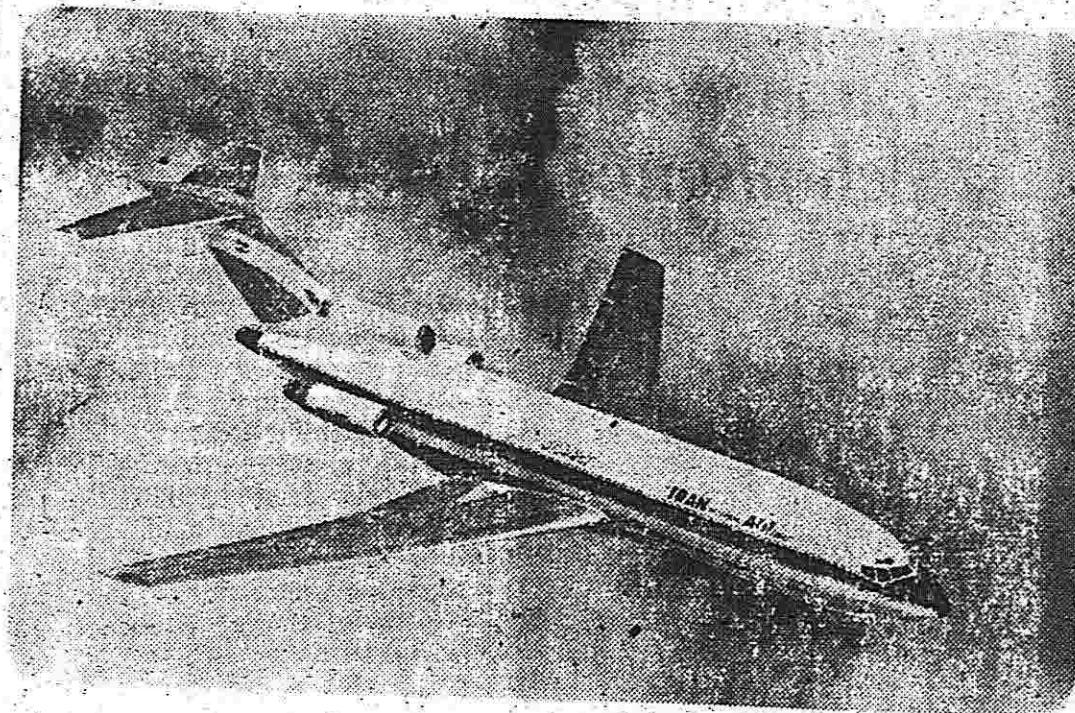
The report adds that the people of occupied Pakhtunistan will never lose sight of their goal and will continue to struggle unitedly for independence.

## Eyeglasses Distributed To Students With Poor Vision

KABUL, May 26.—The Department of Students Health of the Ministry of Education announced yesterday that distribution of glasses to students with impaired vision continues. The department imported the glasses with funds donated by and collected from students.

The department said that glasses are also available to teachers in need of them. These glasses have been bought with contributions made by the Teachers' Fund. The Ministry's Health Department helps provide hearing aids too.

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